

(Ms. BORDALLO asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, this legislation simply allows landowners to pay off their financial obligations for the Bureau of Reclamation's Minidoka Project. We believe that this legislation is appropriate and, in fact, may provide a slight financial benefit to the United States. Mr. Speaker, we have no objection to the enactment of H.R. 5666.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5666, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds of those voting having responded in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH CHESAPEAKE NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL DESIGNATION ACT

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5466) to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5466

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail Designation Act".

SEC. 2. ADDITION TO NATIONAL SCENIC AND NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAILS.

Section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(25) CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH CHESAPEAKE NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, a series of water routes extending approximately 3,000 miles along the Chesapeake Bay and the tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay in the States of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, and in the District of Columbia, that traces the 1607-1609 voyages of Captain John Smith to chart the land and waterways of the Chesapeake Bay, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail Map MD, VA, DE, and DC', numbered P-16/8000 (CAJO), and dated May 2006.

"(B) MAP.—The map referred to in subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

"(C) ADMINISTRATION.—The trail shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior—

"(i) in coordination with—

"(I) the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network authorized under the

Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 461 note; 112 Stat. 2961); and

"(II) the Chesapeake Bay Program authorized under section 117 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1267); and

"(ii) in consultation with—

"(I) other Federal, State, tribal, regional, and local agencies; and

"(II) the private sector.

"(D) LAND ACQUISITION.—The United States shall not acquire for the trail any land or interest in land outside the exterior boundary of any federally-managed area without the consent of the owner of the land or interest in land."

SEC. 3. CHANGE IN AUTHORIZATION.

Section 4 of the Act of July 3, 1930 (16 U.S.C. 81f), is amended in the first sentence by striking "10,472,000" and inserting "8,572,000".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5466 introduced by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) would amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail within the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

This bill would designate a series of water routes along 3,000 miles of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries as a natural historic water trail. The trail would include routes in the States of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware and the District of Columbia and would be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, with coordination from the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Water Trails Network, the Chesapeake Bay program and Federal, State, tribal, regional and local agencies.

The goal of the bill is to educate the public about the 1607 and 1608 voyage of Captain John Smith to chart the waterways of the Chesapeake Bay. Designating the trail would provide new opportunities for education, recreation and historic tourism in the region.

As we approach the 400th anniversary of the Jamestown settlement and the beginning of Captain Smith's exploration in 2007, the enactment of this bill is most timely.

I urge the adoption of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. BORDALLO asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, this trail proposal has been thoroughly studied and is widely supported. Our former House colleague and now-retiring Senator from Maryland, PAUL SARBANES, is to be commended for his sponsorship of the Senate companion measure and for his work on behalf of this proposal. We have no objection to H.R. 5466.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5466. Next year the Commonwealth of Virginia and our great Nation will celebrate the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, the first English permanent settlement in North America. Designating the Captain John Smith National Chesapeake Historical Trail is an important component of this historic celebration.

The trail traces the route of Captain John Smith on his exploration voyage of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. Captain Smith and his crew of just one dozen men traveled nearly 3,000 miles along the Chesapeake Bay, and it was Captain John Smith's 1612 map which was the first accurate depiction of the Chesapeake Bay region.

Next year the entire world will help us celebrate this historic anniversary, and Virginia is preparing a year-long celebration. The Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail will highlight the Chesapeake Bay, and the passage of the bill prior to the 400th anniversary celebration is extremely important.

I would like to thank the bill's sponsor, my distinguished colleague from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) for her distinguished leadership in this effort. I would also like to thank the House leadership and committee leadership on both sides of the aisle for working to bring this important bill to the floor before the House adjourns.

I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS).

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the chairman for his leadership and hard work on H.R. 5466, the Captain John Smith National Historic Water Trail, which is very important to my district.

The John Smith Water Trail has support from across the Bay watershed. My colleagues from Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania have been tremendously supportive. State legislatures, Governors, county governments, local boards of supervisors, citizens groups and nonprofits, including the Chesapeake Bay Foundation, have supported this project.

Also I would like to recognize the leadership of Pat Noonan of the Conservation Fund and Gilbert Grosvenor, chairman of the National Geographic Society, for all of their hard work.

In 1607, Captain John Smith and a small band of Englishmen set foot in North America with the intent of finding gold and quick riches. Instead, they represented the first wave of English colonists that would permanently settle the New World.

Four hundred years ago, 140 men from the Virginia Company settled at

Jamestown on the banks of the James River in Tidewater, Virginia. In search of a northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean, Captain John Smith and a dozen men explored the Chesapeake Bay in a small barge. From Jamestown, they explored the Bay's major rivers, the James, the York, the Rappahannock, the Potomac and Susquehanna.

Between 1607 and 1609 Smith mapped and explored nearly 3,000 miles of the Chesapeake Bay. Captain Smith's maps and writings influenced exploration and settlement in the New World for over a century.

During Smith's voyages, he encountered the Native Americans in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. He developed trading relationships with many tribes. He documented the culture, languages and settlements of our country's first people.

This spring, the world will recognize the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown in 1607. The Queen of England will visit America commemorating this significant event. Central to the story of Jamestown is Captain Smith's voyages.

This National Historic Trail designation signifies Captain John Smith's profound influence that shaped the course of our Nation and represents a lasting tribute to the American spirit of discovery and exploration.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, and I appreciate all the hard work of our chairman and those who put forth their effort in this event.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 5466, the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail Designation Act. I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of this legislation which was introduced by my colleagues JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia in the House and PAUL S. SARBANES in the Senate.

Nearly 400 years ago, after helping establish the Jamestown colony and enduring capture by the native Powhatan people, Captain John Smith embarked on two voyages to explore the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. He and his small crew set off in an open, 28-foot shallop seeking greater knowledge of the region, its inhabitants, and its resources, while also attempting to find the Northwest Passage.

During these and other expeditions, Captain Smith and his crew explored more than 3,000 miles of the Chesapeake Bay watershed. In what is now Maryland's Fifth Congressional District, the team surveyed the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers and disembarked in present day Calvert, St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George's and Anne Arundel Counties.

In 1612, Captain Smith published a map of the Chesapeake Bay region which remains quite accurate and was used for nearly a century by European settlers who colonized the region.

The legislation we consider today will take a critical step in marking Captain Smith's remarkable voyage and underscores the continued importance of the Chesapeake Bay to the people of our region and this Nation.

Passage and enactment of H.R. 5466 will amend the National Trails Act to include the

Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail—joining such historic routes as the Lewis and Clark expedition and the civil rights march from Selma to Montgomery. However, unlike existing national historic trails, the Captain Smith Trail is unique in that it is almost entirely water-based.

In many instances, those experiencing the trail will have the opportunity to marvel at some of the same sites that Captain Smith and his crew beheld 400 years ago. They will also be able to visit a number of museums and parks along the trail, such as the Calvert Marine Museum, Jefferson Patterson Park, and Piscataway Park, which will help tell the story of this magnificent voyage.

This legislation is supported by the National Park Service, which determined that Captain Smith's Chesapeake Bay voyages meet the criteria for national historic trails as set forth in the National Trails Act. It also has the support of a wide cross section of groups, including the Chesapeake Bay Foundation, the National Geographic Society, and the National Parks Conservation Society.

Mr. Speaker, I again want to underscore my strong support of H.R. 5466 and I urge my colleagues to join with me in voting for this legislation.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail.

This 2,300-mile trail retraces the waterborne route of Captain John Smith, who charted the Chesapeake Bay 400 years ago. The route stretches from the head of the Bay at Havre de Grace to the mouth at Cape Charles, and would enable visitors to explore Captain Smith's tracks, all of which helped to lay the foundation for our beloved Nation.

The journey of Captain John Smith dates back to June 2, 1608, when he and 14 English colonists set out from Jamestown to explore the Chesapeake Bay. The journey took over 3 months to complete and was marked by its success as the first thorough exploration of the Bay area. It was also key in discovering that the Chesapeake Bay did not open up into the Pacific Ocean. Additionally, Captain Smith's map of the Chesapeake opened up the area to thousands of European settlers, who may not have come to America otherwise.

The Chesapeake Bay has a rich and unique heritage, and deserves to be commemorated through passage of this historic water trail. It is only fitting that such a man and such a discovery be a part of Jamestown's 400th commemoration next year. The proposed trail would consist of a circuit of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, of which Captain Smith explored. It would allow visitors, families, school groups and civic organizations to retrace a route of great historic significance. It would also serve to encourage good environmental stewardship of the area to ensure its permanence for future generations.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to thank the Chesapeake Bay for the impact it has had on its region and the Nation. I ask that my colleagues join me supporting H.R. 5466 and ensure the establishment of the historic Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5466, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds of those voting having responded in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1215

TEMPORARY CONVEYANCE OF WATER RIGHTS TO DRY PRAIRIE RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1219) to authorize certain tribes in the State of Montana to enter into a lease or other temporary conveyance of water rights to meet the water needs of the Dry Prairie Rural Water Association, Inc.

S. 1219

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. TEMPORARY CONVEYANCE OF WATER RIGHTS TO DRY PRAIRIE RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana (referred to in this section as the "Tribes") may, with the approval of the Secretary, enter into a lease or other temporary conveyance of water rights recognized under the Fort Peck-Montana Compact (Montana Code Annotated 85-20-201) with the Dry Prairie Rural Water Association, Incorporated (or any successor non-Federal entity) for the purpose of meeting the water needs of that association, in accordance with section 5 of the Fort Peck Reservation Rural Water System Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-382; 114 Stat. 1454).

(b) CONDITIONS OF LEASE.—With respect to a lease or other temporary conveyance described in subsection (a)—

(1) the term of the lease or conveyance shall not exceed 100 years; and

(2)(A) the lease or conveyance may be approved by the Secretary without monetary compensation to the Tribes; and

(B) the Secretary shall not be subject to liability for any claim relating to any compensation or consideration received by the Tribes under the lease or conveyance.

(C) NO PERMANENT ALIENATION OF WATER.—Nothing in this section authorizes a permanent alienation of any water by the Tribes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.